

## **SURAT KETERANGAN**

Nomor: 393/UNUSA/Adm-LPPM/VIII/2018

Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (LPPM) Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya menerangkan telah selesai melakukan pemeriksaan duplikasi dengan membandingkan artikel-artikel lain menggunakan perangkat lunak **Turnitin** pada tanggal 23 Mei 2018.

Judul : Maternal Dominant Communication To Fetus On BPS Hj.  
Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya

Penulis : R.Khairiyatul Afiyah

Identitas : The Proceeding of 7th International Nursing Conference

No. Pemeriksaan : 2018.08.03.82

Dengan Hasil sebagai Berikut:

**Tingkat Kesamaan diseluruh artikel (*Similarity Index*) yaitu 2%**

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Surabaya, 03 Agustus 2018

Ketua LPPM,



UNUSA  
LPPM

Dr. Istas Pratomo, S.T., M.T.

NPP. 16081074

**LPPM Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya**

Website : lppm.unusa.ac.id

Email : lppm@unusa.ac.id

Hotline : 0838.5706.3867

# maternal communication

*by* Khairiyatul Afiyah

---

**Submission date:** 23-May-2018 02:14PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 967548877

**File name:** maternalcommunication.pdf (309.55K)

**Word count:** 2708

**Character count:** 14072

# MATERNAL DOMINANT COMMUNICATION TO FETUS IN BPS HJ. BASHORI WONOREJO SURABAYA

**R. Khairiyatul Afriyah**

Department of Nursing, Faculty of nursing and Midwifery University of Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya  
JL. SMEA No. 57 Surabaya  
E-mail: eer@unusa.ac.id

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Many pregnant women who ignore communication with the fetus as invited talk, loud music, providing the touch. When communication with the fetus not done will hinder the intelligence of the brain. Research objectives maternal dominant communication to fetus in BPS Hj. Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya. **Methods:** The design of this research is descriptive. With a population of pregnant women throughout the research trimester II and III trimester of pregnancy checked in BPS Hj. Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya 30 respondents. Taken with the total sampling techniques. Research communication variable dominant mother pregnant with a fetus. Data collection with the questionnaire. Processing are analyzed in a descriptive with the frequency distribution. **Results:** The research results obtained maternal dominant communications to fetus is almost entirely (93,3%) stroking the belly when the fetus moving and kicking, almost entirely (93,3%) read out the verses of the Holy quran, most (70%) listened to music during pregnancy, most (63,3%) invited talk, half (43.3%), singing a small part (23.3%) read out a story or storytelling and a small proportion (6%) to introduce the numbers. **Discussion:** Summary of the research was maternal dominant communication to fetus was stroking the belly when the fetus moving and kicking and reciting verses from the Holy quran is recommended for pregnant women further enhance communication with the fetus using way more in price and easy to do. It's expected to nurses as health care givers can facilitate and provide health education about the importance of communication with a fetus early on.

**Keywords:** communications, fetus, pregnant women

## INTRODUCTION

The first communication of the fetus is by way of kicking, and moving in the womb. The movements of the fetus in the belly can be interpreted as a typical greeting to the expectant mother, fetal movement felt the moment it will be good reply with stroking also chatted with the fetus, give advice – advice and useful lessons for future live (Hidajati, 2010). Invites the fetus is talking is a way to stimulate his invite for dialogue. The fetus will know the affection and love from her parents, her presence was expected if the fetus were invited to speak and was given affection via touch, caress, and sweep. Today many parents who ignore communication (invited talk, listen to the sound, providing the touch) with fetus for example was never invited to speak

Communication is important since in the womb made in forming the inner bond mother and child. First touch between mother and child is something special. Because touch

is a medium of communication and the first thing that can be felt from the overall development of the fetus senses. Not just a touch is all important, the stimulation while still in the womb is crucial to optimize the performance of both cerebral hemispheres on the fetus. Fetal brain cells growing more active. This is beneficial to the growth of the left brain and the right brain of the fetus, so that the left and right brain function becomes balanced. Other benefits include the child grow up to be strong, to have personal confidence high, able to absorb many things, understanding the feelings of others or being able to empathize, as well as better prepared in learning environment. Besides good communication with the fetus can stimulate motion, fetal heart rate, as well as stimulate the creativity and intelligence of children (Rusdie, 2012).

Communication with the fetus is done with the aim to build character, proximity to a heart fruit, as well as develop and improve intelligence. To achieve optimal results, as well

as the role of midwives in antenatal care services is very important in increasing the knowledge of mothers about how communication with the fetus for example by providing information through leaflets, as well as counseling, counseling that it can aid in the improvement of the knowledge of the mother in communicating and stimulate the fetus. Therefore, the aim of this study was to know maternal dominant communication to fetus in BPS Hj. Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya.

## METHOD

The design used in this research is descriptive for the purpose of knowing maternal dominant communication to fetus in BPS Hj. Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya. The population in this research is the whole entire trimester pregnant mothers II and III trimester of pregnancy checked in BPS Hj. Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya by 30 people. The sample in this research is the entire population of pregnant women that check in BPS Hj. Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya by 30 people. The sampling techniques used are non probability sampling with the total sampling. The variable is the dominant communication research of pregnant women on fetus. The instruments used in the collection of data in the form of a closed questionnaire. This research will be held in BPS Hj. Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya. As for the choice of location based reasons: research has not been done with the same theme ... Time doing research in March 2015. Before doing the data collection process researchers first filed a licence on Dean FKK UNUSA Then the letter handed over to the leadership of the BPS Hj. Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya. After obtaining licences held respondents to approach to the approval process and data retrieval. Researchers conducted a study for 4 days in 1 day researchers spread a detailed questionnaire as many as 7-8 questionnaire in accordance with the number of patients that there are appropriate criteria. Sheets will be filled by questionnaire respondents, the respondent had previously given an explanation in advance by researchers about how the filling. A detailed questionnaire filled out by the respondent by answering questions from the questionnaire honestly in accordance with the knowledge owned by the respondent. The interview was conducted on May 4, 2015-7 may 2015 when respondents fill out a detailed questionnaire.

## RESULT

Table 1 frequency distribution of respondents based on age in the BPS Hj. Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya May 2015

Age (Years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<20 (late teens)	2	6,7
21-40 (adult)	26	86,6
41-65 (adult end)	2	6,7
The number	30	100

Table 2 frequency distribution responden based on gravida at BPS Hj. Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya May 2015

Parity	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primigravida	7	23,3
Multigravida	23	66,7
Grandemultigravida	0	0
The number	30	100

Based on the above table 1 shows that of the 30 respondents, almost entirely (86,6%) aged 21-40 years. Based on the above table 2 shows that 30 respondents most (66,7%) multigravida

Table 3 frequency distribution of respondents based on the level of education in the BPS Hj. Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya in may 2015.

Educational	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Basic	10	33,3
Medium	14	46,7
High	6	20
The number	30	100

Based on table 3 shows that almost half of respondents from 30 (46,7%) had secondary education.

Table 4 frequency distribution of Respondents based on a work at BPS Hj. Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya May 2015

Job	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not working	13	43,3
Work	17	56,7
The number	30	100

Based on table 4 show that of the 30 respondents (56.7%) most of the work.

Table 5 Distribution frequency of Respondents communication dominan pregnant women on fetus in BPS Wonorejo Hj. Bashori Surabaya May 2015

Communicatio n	Frequenc y	Percentag e (%)
Belly Petted	28	93,3
Invited talk	19	63
Reciting stories or storytelling	7	23,3
Singing	13	43,3
Introduce the numbers	2	6
Loud music	21	70
Reciting verses from the Holy Qur'an	28	93,3
The number	30	100

Based on table 5 shows that out of the 30 respondents obtained almost entirely (93,3%) stroking the belly when the fetus moving and kicking, almost entirely (93,3%) read out the verses of the Holy quran, most (70%) listened to music during pregnancy, most (63,3%) invited talk, half (43.3%), singing a small part (23.3%) read out a story or storytelling and a small proportion (6%) introduces the numbers.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the discussion table 5, 28 participants known communications almost entirely respondents pregnant women on fetus. Based on the results of the rekapitulasi questionnaire respondents showed mostly communicate by way of stroking the belly. Stroking the belly is the easiest way do expectant mothers in the form of emotional closeness with the fetus, in addition to most easily stroking the belly didn't confiscate a lot of time. This is in accordance with the opinion of Andriana (2011) touch the mother on her son while still in the womb is something important in forming the inner bond between mother and child. In addition to stroking the belly of most respondents communicated the fetus by way of reciting the verses of the Holy Qur'an. Reciting verses from the Holy Qur'an is a way of educating children since in the womb and recited verses of the Holy Qur'an is recommended by the majority of the religious

Muslim respondents. When the mother read the verses of the Qur'an while stroking the wall of the stomach, then surely the baby in the womb also heard chanting the verses of the Qur'an at the same time to feel the sensation . And in some cases, the baby replied to the vibration in order to later easily in studying the Qur'an. This is in accordance with the opinion of Hidajati (2010) teach a fetus say praise-praise to God, utter and recited prayers are beneficial for the good and safety especially for infants and mothers, will stimulate the intelligence of right and left brain.

Based on the results of questionnaire rekapitulasi most respondents do communication and stimulation of the fetus by way of listening to music in the fetus. Loud music on the fetus can stimulate the development of the fetus in the womb, in addition many respondents understood the way through social media. This is in accordance with the opinion of the Isna (2012) A regular and constant stimulation spurred intelligence brain auditory stimulation, gives a fetus that is good for the fetus and is helpful to education of the fetus. But not all types of music, just music soft and rhythmic regularly that can provide benefits. For example a quiet religious music and themed the positive. In addition to loud music, most of the respondents communicated the way invites speaking on the fetus. Invited talk, a way to establish the emotional closeness between a fetus with the mother, in addition to establish proximity invites talking fetus is the most easy and effective way to communicate. This is in accordance with the opinion of Wardani (2011) benefit often invites the fetus talking i.e. expedited the process of birth, as the inner contacts, invite the fetus talking can be a means to capture the vibrations of the soul. Based on the results of a questionnaire that half recap responden communication by way of singing to the fetus. Singing to the fetus is beneficial calming fetus, developing art and creativity. In addition to developing the arts and creativity, the majority of respondents have the hobby of singing and chanting for an easy way fetuses, can be done at any time. This is in accordance with the opinion of Rusdie (2012) sing for the fetus is a stimulus which many influential on the development of the right brain of the fetus. To maximize the left brain of the fetus, can sing the songs lyrics order is clear and contains the good messages. From the results of the questionnaire showed a small part of the



recap of the respondents communicated by way of reciting stories or storytelling on the fetus. The respondents assumed read out a story or storytelling done when the child is already born, in other words the respondents do not know that reciting stories or storytelling can be done since in the womb. Actually read out a story or fetal storytelling is a way of stimulating right brain and left, introduce new vocabulary, stimulates the intelligence of early on. For example tales about tales of the prophets, the story of a scientist, or folklore. This is in accordance with the opinion of Rusdie (2012) storytelling can grow imaginary power while taking a lesson or wisdom of fairy tales as told, the voice that is heard by the fetus will stimulate the growth of cells in the brain. Thus, the ability of the brain of the fetus in the capture and understand something be more optimal.

Based on the results of questionnaire respondents fraction recapitulation introduced numbers on the fetus. The respondents contended that introduces the figures are considered less important in communicating with the fetus, but in fact introduce figures is auditory stimulation to the fetus. This is in accordance with the opinion of Rusdie (2012) provide stimulation with invited talks, recited a story book, make the figures so that the fetus know the basics of mathematics are verbal coaching fetal hearing and train mathematical intelligence. Factors that affect communication among other things the age, education, occupation, and parity. In table 5.1 age characteristics, indicates that of the 30 respondents obtained a large majority (86,6%) aged 21-40 years or early adulthood. Emotionally at the age of 21-40 years, people have been able to take the decision to fix the problem yourself. Age effect on the ability and readiness of the self in their mother kehamilansehingga doing active communication while pregnant. This is in line with the theory advanced by Papalia (2009) mother aged 21-40 years, referred to as adulthood which is expected at this time people have been able to solve the problems that faced with an emotionally calm, especially in dealing with pregnancy, childbirth, childbirth and caring for her baby.

Based on table 2 gravida, shows characteristics of the 30 respondents the majority (60%) of pregnant second child (multigravida). Gravida respondents associated with first-time pregnant women experience are

not experienced in communicating with the fetus. While the mother multigravida or mother ever get pregnant and give birth to more experienced in communicating with the fetus so that it can communicate with the active while pregnant. This is in accordance with the opinion of the Mubarak W (2007). Experience is a source of knowledge or experience it is a way to gain the knowledge of the truth. Therefore, any personal experiences can be used in an effort to gain knowledge.

## CONCLUSION

A summary of the results of this research are maternal dominant communication to fetus in BPS Hj. Bashori Wonorejo Surabaya are abdomen while stroking the fetus moving and kicking and reciting verses from the Holy quran.

Advice for pregnant women further enhance communication with the fetus using way more in price and easy to do. It's expected to nurses as health care givers can facilitate and provide health education about the importance of communication with a fetus early on.

## REFERENCES

- Andriana, Evariny. Enlightened (2011). *Since Children In The Womb*. Jakarta: Gramedia
- Arikunto Suharsini (2006). *Procedure Research Of An Approach To Practice*. Jakarta: Cipta Rineka
- Arwani. (2002). *Communication in the Nursing*. Jakarta: EGC
- Irene M. Bobak. (2004). *Maternity nursing* Edition 4. Jakarta: EGC
- Ellis, B. Rogger. (2000). *Interpersonal In Nursing Communication*. Jakarta: EGC
- Fraser, diane. DKK (2009). *Textbook Midwife Myles* Edition 14. Jakarta: EGC
- Hidajati, Arini. (2010). *Pregnant is beautiful* Jogjakarta: Katahati
- Huliana, Mellyna. (2001). *Guide Live Healthy Pregnancy*. Jakarta: Puspa Swara
- Indiarti. DKK (2014). *Baboon Books Pregnancy*. Yogyakarta: Indoliterasi
- Isna, A. Nurla. (2012). *Printing Characters Since The Fetus*. Jakarta: Divapress
- Mansur, Herawati. (2014). *The Psychology of mothers and The child*. Salemba Jakarta Medika
- Manuaba, Ida. (1998). *The science of obstetrics, Obstetrician and Family disease Planning For The Education Of Midwives*. Jakarta: EGC

- Marshall, Conie. (2000). *Early motherhood*. Jakarta: Arcan
- Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. (2002). *the method Health Research*. Jakarta: Rineka Copyright.
- Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. (2003). *Education and behavioral health*. Jakarta: Rineka Copyright
- Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. (2007). *Promotion Health and behavior*. Jakarta: Rineka Copyright
- Nursalam (2008). *The concept and application of Ilm Research Methodology Nursing*. Salemba, Jakarta Medika.
- Papalia, D.E., Old, S.W., and Feldman, R.D. (2007). *Human Development (psychology The development)*. Jakarta, Kencana
- Prawirohardjo, Sarwono. Science (2007). *Midwifery*. Jakarta: Yayasan Bina
- Salman Rusdie. (2012) *set upChildren's Mathematical Intelligence Since In The Womb*. Jakarta:Divapress

# maternal communication

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

2%

SIMILARITY INDEX

0%

INTERNET SOURCES

1%

PUBLICATIONS

1%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1

Submitted to Taylor's Education Group

Student Paper

1%

2

Safi Mahmoud Mahfouz. "The Arab Rabelais: Ibn Dāniyāl's Carnavalesque Satire and Wit", Journal of Semitic Studies, 2017

Publication

<1%

3

Suprapti, B. Atiek, Eko Budiardjo, Nurdien H. Kistanto, and Aristotulus E. Tungka. "Ethnography-Architecture in Kampong Kauman Semarang: A Comprehension of Cultural Toward Space", American Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences, 2010.

Publication

<1%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches

< 5 words